

Iron County Register.

F. P. AKE, Publisher.

OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY AND TRUTH.

TERMS—\$1.50 a Year in Advance.

VOLUME LV.

IRONTON, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1921.

NUMBER 20

Mr. Hilburn in Louisiana.

Editor Register—Trout is a saw mill town on the L. & A. Railroad and is located in Lasalle Parish, State of Louisiana.

I arrived here last Thursday. Sunday we went down to Catahoula Lake. Now in speaking of a lake one naturally thinks of water and the map shows a body of water about five by thirty-five miles. But there is no water there. Absolutely none, and there was a number of autos running over where the lake was and where it will be again when the winter rains come. It is a beautiful place to drive and an ideal place to learn to drive a car as there are about a hundred and seventy-five square miles of level ground to practice on. I didn't know there was such a place in the state until I came to Trout. It looks like a large prairie of the Kansas variety only this one is almost absolutely level, to the best of my judgment.

Well, Mr. Editor, I see by the papers that Mr. Harding in his address to the members of the Industrial League, or what ever else it might be called, says there is to be no "paternalism." Shades of Wm. McKinley! Have the "Infant Industries" all been waited on? Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver said "there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." Judge Lindsey meant the vice and liquor laws. But the same applies also to the laws on economics.

There is said to be now in this country, over six hundred thousand idle men and women. A loss to the country of nearly two million dollars daily. And this great country has a government that is impotent, in the face of this disaster. If the cholera were killing two million dollars' worth of hogs, Mr. Harding's government could and would get busy. If the Mississippi River was threatening to destroy a million dollars' worth of farm crops Mr. Harding could and would get busy. In the interest of "Big Business" Mr. Harding's administration is trying to pass a tariff law, and reduce the excess profits tax. Paternalism? The Republican party knows nothing else. But not for the worker, please, not for the worker. But the workers are getting what they voted for last November and therefore I suppose they are enjoying the benefit of their great wisdom. If it were not so serious it would be amusing. The government has called a lot of experts to find out how not to do anything.

If it isn't government business to look after the welfare of its citizens, poor as well as rich, why spend the country's money on a bunch of experts and then tie their hands in the beginning?

Didn't Frank P. Walsh's committee make an exhaustive study of this same subject some years ago and make recommendations, that were ignored, just as the recommendations of this committee will be, if they don't suit the power behind the throne? If the question "Which is most valuable, sun or moonshine?" should ever be brought before congress a committee of investigation would have to be appointed before a decision could be rendered. And yet we are supposed to send our best brains to Washington.

F. P. HILBURN.

Trout, La., Sept. 21, 1921.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 8.—Democrats in Congress are hoping for the success of the coming conference for reduction of armaments. They very properly take pride in it as a Democratic achievement. Those who think of it as a Republican move for popular approval have forgotten, in the hurly-burly of events, the history of the movement. A brief outline of that history will show that President Harding did not discover the idea, any more than Doctor Sawyer has discovered a cure for golf.

As recently as last Spring the President was much upset by Senator Borah's resolution directing him to call such a conference. And the latter did not himself discover the idea, any more than Laddie Boy discovered the Dog Star.

The whole idea of such a conference to reduce the terrible burden of armaments is Democratic. Champ Clark preached it off and on for twenty-five years, but it took another Missouri Democrat to put the concrete idea into the Naval Appropriation Act of 1916, and can be found in Vol. 30, part 1, page 618 of the U. S.

Statutes at Large. I quote here the most important part of the law:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the State Historical Society, and settle its international disputes through mediation or arbitration, to the end that the war may be honorably avoided. It looks with apprehension and disfavor upon a general increase of armaments throughout the world, but it realizes that no single nation can disarm, and that without a common agreement upon the subject every considerable power must maintain a relative standing in military strength.

"In view of the premises, the president is authorized and requested to invite, at an appropriate time, not later than the close of the war in Europe, all the great governments of the world to send representatives to a conference, which shall be charged with the duty of formulating a plan for court of arbitration or other tribunal, to which disputed questions between nations shall be referred for adjudication and peaceful settlement, and to consider the question of disarmament and submit their recommendation to their respective governments for approval. The President is hereby authorized to appoint nine citizens of the United States, who, in his judgement, shall be qualified for the mission by eminence in the law and by devotion to the cause of peace, to be representatives of the United States in such a conference."

The law went on to appropriate \$200,000; curiously enough, President Harding asked for the same amount for expenses of the conference.

When the Hensley provision was up in the House, Speaker Clark left the chair to take up the cudgels for it, aiding Hensley to put it through. The chief opposition came from the late Augustus P. Gardner, son-in-law of Senator Lodge, who is now on the Conference Committee. The debate can be found in the Record of the 6th Congress, vol. 53, part 8, beginning at page 9843. This piece of legislation was also passed by the Democratic Senate and signed by the Democratic President and is now the law as much as in 1916.

When the war was over and the Treaty of the Versailles was being made, President Wilson had the idea inserted in that treaty as Article 8. This did not make it any more acceptable to the Republicans; in fact, the whole idea of such a conference seemed utterly repugnant to the Republicans until President Harding took it up and fostered it as his own idea.

McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft all tried their hands at "breaking the solid South." Very popular outdoor sport. Now Harding is trying it. His friend Colonel (paper title) Anderson is running for Governor of Virginia aided by ample funds from the Republican National Treasury. In a speech the other day he said that when distributing Red Cross food to the people in the Balkans the women and children would kiss the flag on his automobile, but that he felt that he was perpetrating a fraud on them when he reflected that one of the stars on that flag stood for the State of Virginia—and more to the same effect. He was answered by Judge Hundley, whose son was desperately wounded in a Virginia regiment at the battle front. The solid South may be broken, but it will not be in Virginia in this Year of Grace, 1921, by Colonel Anderson.

Democracy or Theocracy.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Rev. W. C. Shupp has been given a special police detail by Chairman Miller of the Police Board with which to discover violations of the prohibition law. So far as we know there is no law authorizing Mr. Miller to vest such extraordinary power in a private citizen such as Mr. Shupp is. But law or no law the thing has been done, with the Governor's sanction, it is reported, and Mr. Shupp, presumably, is happy.

Already one result of Mr. Shupp's illegal authority has been recorded. A raid has been made. Instead of discovering violation of the law the suspected beverage was shown by chemical analysis to be well within the legal alcoholic content. Possibly Mr. Shupp hopes for better luck next time—better luck and law violation apparently being synonymous in this zealot's philosophy.

It should be observed, too, that, notwithstanding his extraordinary powers, Mr. Shupp is not entirely happy. For instance, he has deplored the necessity of procuring a warrant in order to conduct a search. He has also declared for "roughshod methods," the kind, he says, that

have been so effective in Kansas City. He has also professed admiration for the lawless tactics and practice of Capt. Stinger of disagreeable memory.

Mr. Shupp is, of course, a prohibition fanatic, and as such, especially when indulged by the head of our Police Department and the Governor of the State, is possibly a greater menace than any violator of the prohibition laws. For the prohibition fanatics, though they cloak their intolerance with fatuous appeals for respect for the law, have no respect for any law except the prohibition law. The only article in the Constitution that they care about is the eighteenth amendment, for the enforcement of which they are not only willing, but insistent, that the bill of rights be abolished.

The search warrant is a fundamental safeguard, developed by long and bitter experience as a necessary safeguard for the protection of the citizen's home and person against official tyranny. Should that bulwark be destroyed—as it has been in some instances, and as the fanatics in Congress are now attempting to destroy it nationally—the consequences would be tragic. We should have a reign of terror, in the name of prohibition, with misguided gentlemen like Mr. Shupp in the role of terrorists. In the end of this bulwark would be restored, if liberty were to survive, though before its restoration there would likely be "rough shod methods" such as Mr. Shupp and his fellow fanatics do not contemplate.

It is just as imperative that the prohibition fanatics respect all laws as that the rest of us observe the prohibition law. Public opinion has looked upon the hysteria of prohibition fanaticism with curiosity and amusement, but that phase is passing. In the debate on the anti-bulwark bill before Congress took its vacation, Senator Ashurst of Arizona—a prohibitionist, himself—served notice that he was ready to resist any officer who undertook to search his home or motor car or person without a warrant. In that position he is upheld by the intent of the Constitution of the United States, and so is every other citizen.

When the American people dispense with the search warrant and submit to any indignity or outrage which prohibition fanaticism may impose, then we shall have surrendered our democracy for the theocracy which the Bryans, Wheelers, Andersons and Shupps are trying—unwittingly, perhaps—to establish.

Hyde and Barnhouse Refuse to Compromise.

(Kennett News.)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., October 3.—Gov. Hyde and Dr. E. L. Barnhouse expressed similar opinions today concerning the office of Food and Drug Commissioner. Both said there was nothing to compromise.

The Governor is trying to oust Dr. Barnhouse, who is a Democrat, and the latter is holding on. For several days attorneys representing Charles F. Prather of Stoddard County, appointee of Gov. Hyde to this office, and Dr. Barnhouse, have been discussing a compromise looking to the present incumbent vacating the office at the close of the year.

"I have no compromise to offer Dr. Barnhouse," said Gov. Hyde.

"There is nothing to compromise," said Dr. Barnhouse.

"My term does not expire until June, 1923, and I will not vacate the office before that time if I live, unless the Supreme Court tells me to do so."

Dr. Barnhouse was asked if he would appear before A. L. McCawley, member of the State Tax Commission, who is investigating the expenditures of the State Food and Drug Department, next Thursday at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, and give testimony. He said that he would not appear unless so advised by his attorney, Judge Charles G. Revelle of St. Louis.

"I have been advised by my attorney," Dr. Barnhouse said, "to let him do the talking, so if the newspapers want any more information I will have to refer them to Judge Revelle."

Prather has a suit pending in the Supreme Court to oust Barnhouse and the latter has a damage suit for \$5000 as a reply to the ouster proceedings pending against State Auditor Hackman because the latter will not pay his back salary and the salaries of his employees. The suit cannot be heard before some time next month and may not be determined until after the close of the present year.

\$14,300,000 for day anti. The largest sum of State vs. improving one str. eyes, father and out on the R. murder, brought \$4

A New Automobile Law.

At the special session of the Legislature last summer a new law was passed relative to the sale and transfer of automobiles, which becomes effective November 2, next, and which is intended to stamp out the sale and handling of stolen automobiles. Each car owner has the benefit and protection of the Missouri Motor Vehicle Department issuing a certificate of ownership from the Motor Vehicle Department of the State, for which one dollar will be charged. This certificate must be referred to in all future transaction, in which the car figures.

Every owner in Missouri must register his car with the department, giving a full description of the car, its record, and its right numbers, and in the future no transfer shall be made in the state without the owner showing and proving ownership rightfully, and assignment must be made on the back of the certificate of ownership, record of which transfer to be made with the Motor Vehicle Department at Jefferson City, at a cost of one dollar, with application. Inspectors will be placed in the field to enforce compliance with the law.

The sale of a motor car in Missouri after this law becomes effective without the transfer of the registered certificate of ownership, will be illegal, and the sale itself become an act of fraud.

Butchering and Curing Pork.

Country cured meats have not depreciated in value in the Missouri farm home—they are just as wholesome and satisfying as in the day of high prices. They are superior to packing house products and cost far less.

No other table delicacy can ever supplant country cured ham on the table of the real Missouri farmer. In recognition of the importance of the art of curing home-butchered pork, the Missouri College of Agriculture and the State Board of Agriculture hold each year during Farmers' Week the Missouri Ham and Bacon Show. The dates this year are January 16 to 20, inclusive. All inquiries concerning the show will be answered promptly by A. T. Edinger of the College of Agriculture.

For all who butcher their own pork, whether they participate in the show, the College has a circular every step in butchering and curing. It is Extension Circular 11 free by the Missouri College of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Funeral of Mrs. Claude H. Lamb.

The funeral of Mrs. Claude H. Lamb, formerly of this county, but late of Hollywood, California, was held at the home of her youngest son, R. Irl Jones, in this city, Sunday, October 2nd, at 3:00 P. M., and interment followed in the family lot in Oak Ridge cemetery.

The body, accompanied by her three sons, Langdon R.; Byron and R. Irl Jones, and the former's wife and little son, and Byron's little daughter, Roberta, who had been summoned to her bedside before her death, arrived here at 5 o'clock Saturday evening, and was taken to the home of R. Irl, where it lay in state until the hour of the funeral.

The funeral services were in charge of Rev. T. E. Smith, pastor of the Kennett Methodist church, several other ministers participating in the service. Rev. N. B. Henry, once her pastor and a lifelong friend of the deceased and family, preached the funeral sermon.

The largest, most beautiful and elaborate floral offering ever seen at a funeral here, attested the popularity of deceased, and was a fitting tribute to the memory of one who was loved and admired by her entire circle of acquaintance who number many in her own and many other states.

Rev. Henry furnished the press with the following short sketch of her life:

Hester Douglass Langdon, a daughter of Edwin J. and Sarah Glascock Langdon, was born at Cotton Plant, Mo., August 4, 1888. Judge Langdon was one of the early settlers of Dunklin county and one of the most prominent and highly esteemed of her citizens.

He had a summer home in Arcadia Valley, hence his children had the advantage of the cultured society springing out of Arcadia High School, afterwards Arcadia College. It was here in Arcadia College that she obtained very largely her education.

February 16, 1886, at her father's home in Cotton Plant, she was united in marriage to R. H. Jones, of Malden,

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Ironton, Mo.

Mo., Rev. Thomas Lord, her pastor, officiating. To this union there were born three sons, Langdon, Byron and Irl Jones, all of whom have families and reside in Kennett. Mr. Jones, who had become one of the leading citizens of the county, died in 1911, whereupon the boys took charge of the estate. Their mother had accompanied them when they went away from home to school, and thus they were not without a mother's care during the critical period of their lives.

Mrs. Jones was converted in her girlhood it is thought while she was attending Arcadia High School, which was noted for the sweeping revivals annually occurring there. She united with the Methodist Church at Cotton Plant, moving her membership to Kennett after her marriage, then to St. Louis, and finally to Los Angeles, where she departed this life, September 29, 1921.

Besides her sons, she leaves four grandchildren and two brothers, namely, Charles V. Langdon, of San Diego, California, and Albert J. Langdon, of Arcadia, Mo.

During her residence in St. Louis, she became identified with the charity work of that city, being on the Board of Directors of the Blind Girls' Home, the Bethesda Home, and the Ladies' Charitable Aid Association. She was a woman bubbling over with life, of amiable disposition, and easily the center of attraction in the social circle.

The funeral services which were held at the residence of her youngest son, Irl Jones, were in charge of Rev. Thomas E. Smith, pastor of the Kennett Methodist church; and were participated in by Rev. Thomas Lord, of LaBadie, Rev. J. E. Kerr, pastor of the Presbyterian church, Kennett, and Rev. Nelson B. Henry, of Esther, Mo. After the services, the remains, followed by a host of friends were taken to Oak Ridge cemetery, and were laid to rest beside those of her husband.

May heaven's richest blessing rest upon her devoted, sorrowing sons, and all that mourn her departure.

NELSON B. HENRY.

Weather Report.

Meteorological Report of Cooperative Observer at Ironton, Iron County, Mo., for the week ending Monday, October 3, 1921:

Days of Week.	Day of Month.	Temperature		Precipitation
		Highest	Lowest	
Tuesday	27	81	55	T
Wednesday	28	88	61	.11
Thursday	29	86	67	.97
Friday	30	73	47	
Saturday	1	73	40	
Sunday	2	70	44	.71
Monday	3	66	51	

NOTE.—The precipitation includes rain, hail, sleet and melted snow, and is recorded in inches and hundredths. Ten inches of snow equal one inch of rain. "T" indicates trace of precipitation. ARCADIA COLLEGE Observer.

Books That Have Life. After all, is it not better that a hundred unnecessary books should be published than that one good and useful book should be lost? (Nature's law of parsimony is arrived at by a process of expense.) The needless volumes, like the infertile seeds, soon sink out of sight; and the books that have life in them are taken care of by the readers who are waiting somewhere to receive and cherish them.—Henry Van Dyke.

"Assurance" and "Insurance." Assurance and insurance are synonymous terms in ordinary usage, but in Britain fairly strict distinction is maintained, assurance being confined to life, and insurance to fire, marine, etc. Assurance was used exclusively until the end of the sixteenth century when "insurance" made its appearance, the initial "s" now having been changed to an "l."

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and for years it was supposed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local disease, it is curable. Catarrh is a constitutional condition and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy, it is taken internally and acts thru the blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Advertisement.

Raven Builds Nest in Winter. The American raven is practically extinct in the eastern part of the country and the variety found in America from New Brunswick to Alaska differs from that sable bird native to Europe. It is beautifully black and shining and it measures twenty-six inches in length and over a yard from tip to tip of spreading wings. The raven believes in doing its work early and having it over with, consequently it builds its nest in the winter and lays from five to seven eggs which it sees to it are hatched before the end of February.

Somewhat Embarrassing. "The Child Study Club" was meeting at my home. I was on the program for a paper on "Discipline." I had just finished reading the same and a round table discussion was about to follow, when my youngest daughter, age 6, came into the house crying, her clothes muddy and torn. I hurriedly asked her what was the matter, and her older sister said, in tones audible to the whole club, "She's been down in the mud fighting with that bad V— boy."—Chicago American.

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—

FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.

(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchien.)

Marina Bldg., 306 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, October 26, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.

NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

—ADV—

WANTED.

Will pay \$10.00 per 1,000 for sound oak logs delivered at the Perry Patterson mill, Arcadia, Mo.

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